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3. The training was very intense with 10 hours of daily instruction. In addition, the horses had to be scrubbed three times daily as long as the school artillery was horse-drawn. The following schedule was established:

- (a) Preparatory artillery firing - shortened preparation for firing on open and covered targets, preliminary and final preparation for firing, preparation of maps on a topographic basis and gun-target line firing. Students had daily artillery problems.
- (b) Tactical training - composition and function of units which command staffs, select the march route, firing positions and bivouac sites.
- (c) Topography - conventional topographical signs, drawing of topographical signs, orientation by means of local points of reference and with the use of topographical maps.
- (d) History of the Party - Students were given a short course in the history of the VKP (b) (All-Russia Communist Party of the Bolsheviks)
- (e) Equipment - characteristics, tactical-technical data, general working principles, basic parts and their nomenclature, and care and maintenance of the 120-mm howitzer.
- (f) Fire training - preparation of the gun "for attack and defense", work of the gun crew in conducting fire on open and closed ground targets, aimed anti-tank fire.
- (g) German language - learning words and grammatical rules, translating of texts into Russian, writing in German.
- (h) Mathematics - intermediate algebra and trigonometry.

Apart from these basic courses we had instruction in physical education, drill, care of horses, army regulations, engineer training, chemical warfare training, first aid, firing instruction in the working principles of small arms (rifle, revolver), automobile mechanics, and driving lessons.

4. Early in May 1940 all military schools located in Kiev were moved to a camp in Borovets, 50 km from Kiev. This also included the 1st Kiev Red Banner Artillery School imeni Kirov, normally located on Solomenka Street. In July, on orders of the National Committee for Defense, the 2nd Artillery School was motorized and all its students who were completing an instruction course based on horse-drawn artillery were transferred to the 1st Artillery School to continue with the prescribed training. The school commandant of the 1st Artillery School was Lt Col Volkinshtein who previously had served with the military mission in the USA. In the camps at Borovets [redacted] had tactical training which included long day and night marches, crossing water barriers and carrying equipment.

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5. The students remained in camp until September 1940. On their return to Kiev they began preparing for the graduation examinations which were to take place in December. This was a most difficult and strenuous period as we had to study for 10 to 12 hours daily. During the examination period a representative of the Gorkiy Antiaircraft School, now called Tomsk AAA School

50X1 [redacted] came to select the best students. When they protested against this transfer they were told that it was done by order from the National Committee for Defense and that they would have to obey. Early in January 1941, 150 students were sent to the Gorkiy AAA School which at that time was commanded by Col (fnu) Glebov. (He is now working in the main inspection section in Moscow.) The School Commissar was Col (fnu) Gruzd.

6. At Gorkiy the students were again subdivided into batteries. [redacted] the 1st platoon of the 4th battery commanded respectively by Lt (fnu) Sakhno and Capt (fnu) Chernyavskiy who was later transferred to the school faculty. [redacted] part of the 1st Bn which was commanded by Maj (fnu) Chernov. [redacted]

50X1 [redacted]

50X1 [redacted]

50X1 [redacted]

50X1 [redacted]

50X1 [redacted]

[redacted] covered the following subjects:

- (a) Artillery firing training - rules for firing antiaircraft guns at planes flying on a horizontal course, at attacking and diving planes, at parachute landing forces, at tanks, against infantry and cavalry.
- (b) Equipment - mechanical construction of the 76 and 85-mm anti-aircraft guns, the function of the parts and their designations.
- (c) Theory of the range finder - average theoretical error in measuring distances and heights, construction and operation of range finders. The guns were equipped with range finders on four meter bases of the "DYA" and "ZEISS" type.
- (d) Tactical training - action of the antiaircraft artillery in protecting ground forces against air attack; action of anti-aircraft artillery in offense and in defense; tactical possibilities of antiaircraft artillery and rules governing its use.
- (e) Instruments - training on instruments used in plotting a firing chart. Training on Radar locator PUAZO-3. Training on Battery Commanders Telescope (Binokulyarnyy Iskotel). Physical training, drill and firing were also given at that time.
- (f) History of VKP(b) - a course in the history of the All-Russia Communist Party of the Bolsheviks.

7. The instruction course in antiaircraft artillery was to be completed in July 1941 and the students were busy preparing for the final examinations. [redacted]

50X1 [redacted]

50X1 [redacted]

50X1 [redacted]

50X1 [redacted]

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